

in the West this spring and early summer has developed vast amounts of forage for livestock and wildlife; but now that it is maturing, it provides material for devastating range fires. Reports are that the Bureau of Land Management fire-control people are sitting on a keg of dynamite which a few lightning storms could touch off.

Technology is taking its rightful place in firefighting, in the development of equipment and techniques. The Bureau of Land Management is using such equipment, and cooperates in its development. Fire-prevention campaigns, through the use of radio, TV, and other news media, are gradually making America fire-conscious. The construction of firebreaks through timberlands and rangelands and other hazard-reduction practices are other presuppression practices now employed by the Bureau.

The general findings of a recently completed study are that fire-control results can be further improved by providing more emphasis on:

First. Increased striking power in the initial attack;

Second. Additional skilled people actively engaged in the fire-prevention phases of fire control;

Third. Selective placement of additional trained reinforcement crews;

Fourth. Stepping up the fuel treatment program; and

Fifth. Strengthening of the effort to make increased use of helicopters, construction of more fire roads, helicopter landing spots, and additional attention to promising leads in equipment development and the strengthening of fire detection and communications.

The key to successful fire control is to have available adequate forces of well-trained and properly equipped fire control people to detect fires and be able to reach them and suppress them promptly.

The destiny of this country is dependent to a large degree on its use of renewable resources. Widespread destruction of forest and other vegetation by fire, with its train of harmful effects, cannot be judged wise use. The citizens of this country have a serious responsibility and a challenge if this Nation is truly to remain a land of plenty.

AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, the very able and perceptive analyst and commentator on American affairs, Eric Sevareid, has written a column which I think all who participate in formulating American foreign policy should read. As a result of an interview with a number of foreign students, Mr. Sevareid has analyzed the problem that lies at the heart of American difficulties in carrying the favor and support of the so-called underdeveloped, uncommitted nations. This problem, of course, involves their Socialist persuasion, their political naivete, their provincial outlook, and their ignorance of history, or their rejection of certain historical facts.

In reference to these students, he notes that these people comprehend the policy necessities of America's worldwide responsibilities, each demanding an American foreign policy fashioned exclusively in the light of his own country's needs. All wanted us to oppose rightwing dictatorships, all wanted support for leftwing dictatorships, however destructive of human liberties.

None seemed consciously aware that they might have no free nation to represent today had it not been for American and British policy toward Spain in the last century, had it not been for the oceans of American and European blood shed in the recent struggles against German, Italian, Japanese, and now Red Chinese and Russian imperialism.

This article appeared in the Washington Evening Star of August 28, 1962, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

FOREIGN YOUTH AND THE U.S. IMAGE

(By Eric Sevareid)

ASPEN, COLO.—There are more serene ways to vary a vacation than by sitting at a roundtable for 3 days listening to a description of America, American foreign policy, and the American character as delivered by American official request—from the quick tongues and impassioned minds of foreign students.

It was maddening, moving, at times illuminating, and just possibly useful in terms of practical suggestions for improving the American "image," a word that sickens with age and usage.

The brooding Iranian was positive that American agents were responsible for the practice of the Shah's police in removing the ears and tongues of the Shah's political enemies, positive that American financial aid to the regime maintained his people in the grip of tyranny.

The white South African with the horn-rimmed, Bloomsbury manner of total certainty was sure it was the moral duty of America to stop buying South African gold in order to facilitate the fall of that regime and the end of apartheid. The consequence to America's precarious gold reserve was a minor item.

The birdlike Malayan boy who kept a copy of "A Nation of Sheep" atop his documents, assured us that virtually all Asian intellectuals regard America as a warmongering, money-lusting, decadent society, though he added graciously that a visit here revealed a somewhat different picture.

The jovial Chilean with both heart and gall bladder on his sleeve had no doubt that American private investment was a prime cause of his country's political peril and was frustrated because Latin students love theory, while visiting Americans like Adlai Stevenson annoyingly insist on talking about facts and practical programs.

ALL SOCIALISTS

So it went. All were leaders, all, when intellectually frisked, turned out to be Socialists—which is almost inevitable today in the precarious countries and which did not at all bother the American leaders and officials at the table, rather to the surprise of the visitors.

Some Americans present thought listening was all we should do; it would be the way to please the visitors, relieve the turbulence in their breasts and demonstrate our large mindedness. But others opposed an exercise in group therapy at such a cost in air travel tickets. Surely, the young men could use a few elementary facts of life, policy and history. Rebuttal erupted from the American seats.

These brave, earnest, generally admirable young men—all future leaders of their countries—were told, because they had to be told, these things, among others:

Most of them overestimated communism as a persuasive doctrine and underestimated it as a short-term conspiracy aimed at presidential palace, radio station, and army barracks, after which the local argument would be over.

None of them comprehended the policy necessities of America's worldwide responsibilities, each demanding an American foreign policy fashioned exclusively in the light of his own country's needs. All wanted us to oppose rightwing dictatorships, all wanted support for leftwing dictatorships, however destructive of human liberties.

UNAWARE OF FREEDOM'S DEBT

None seemed conspicuously aware that they might have no free nation to represent today had it not been for American and British policy toward Spain in the last century, had it not been for the oceans of American and European blood shed in the recent struggles against German, Italian, Japanese, and now Red Chinese and Russian imperialism.

None openly recognized, whatever his inner thoughts, that Western peoples had to suffer and die over and over again, from Magna Carta through the American Civil War and beyond, in order to win and preserve democratic liberties, and that history would probably demand the same experience of them; that neither liberty nor safety can be granted by others.

Several seemed to expect from us a formula for instant-mix economic maturity, complete with all fringe benefits, avoiding long years of toil and self-denial and savings.

Most were looking for a neatly packaged American ideology, unaware that America lives by no ideology but by an unwritten series of human values which cannot be imported on request.

All held American information agencies, press, TV, and movies responsible for distorted images of this country among their own people, and it had occurred to none that their own journalists, broadcasters, and moviemakers held a more immediate responsibility.

Well, we Americans learned a few things about them; they, please God, learned a little about us and world realities. At the end some useful sounding, practical suggestions were made.

But it was clear that if the best minds among foreign youth, the future leaders of their countries, cannot explain the truth of America to their own masses, no people-to-people emissaries from here, tramping through rice paddies and sugar fields, are going to measurably influence the common people everywhere whom we seek to reach.

SOVIET ACTIVITIES IN CUBA

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, on Friday last I documented in considerable detail the case pertaining to the Russian buildup in Cuba. Since Friday additional information has come to my attention which indicates that I was unduly modest in saying 1,500 Russian members of the armed forces or military technicians, had arrived in Cuba. The figure is closer to 5,000. They are sometimes spoken of as technicians. They could be called that; but they are what are used as armed forces in the U.S. Army.

There has been an admission that 20 Soviet vessels have arrived in Cuba with military equipment and personnel. That is conceded. That is not an inconsiderable number. It has been said that this buildup completes the process. It does not complete the process, Mr. President. Ten other vessels are on their way to Cuba with additional military equipment

and additional military personnel. One is an East German ship. One is a West German ship. One is an Italian ship. One is a Greek ship. One is a Norwegian ship. From four to six fly the flag of Liberia.

In addition, several British ships are on their way from British ports to Russia to pick up additional cargo and personnel to deliver to Cuba. These ships carry trucks, jeeps, machinery, some food, guns, ground-to-air missiles, and electronic equipment.

There are two sizable Russian military camps located from 10 to 14 miles outside Havana. One is largely a labor battalion, what we would call service troops, who dig trenches, set up signal equipment, and that sort of thing. The other has all kinds of military equipment, tracks, jeeps, and command vehicles. There are Russian military vehicles piled up for a quarter of a mile, five deep, on San Pedro Street in Cuba.

These camps are largely of khaki colored tents and about 10 to 12, or perhaps as much as 14, miles from Havana.

Some Russian troops are billeted in a former boys' reformatory. It is quite apparent that Russian troops are in Cuba.

Mr. President, later in the day I shall set forth some of the steps which I believe we should take. I do not advocate an immediate invasion of Cuba, but I believe that there are practical steps which we can and should take to hasten the downfall of Castroism.

I was invited this morning to discuss this situation on a nationwide television program. Before I had left the studio, the White House called the station to say that the President, upon his return to Washington, would reply to what were characterized as my "inaccuracies." At least my comments have aroused some interest, and I welcome this. My main point in disclosing these facts, which were not obtained by me in any position of sensitivity in the Congress, and which must be known to those who have better access to intelligence information than has the junior Senator from New York, is to stress the point that the American people should be told the whole truth about what is happening, because we cannot formulate policy unless the whole truth is known.

UNITED STATES SHOULD NOT RETURN SHIPS TO CUBA

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, a case scheduled for hearing today in Florida brings clearly into focus a gross error and a needed change with regard to the policies of our State Department concerning Cuba.

The U.S. attorney will appear in the Federal district court in Miami at the request of the State Department to ask that a sheriff be prohibited from auctioning two 35-foot Cuban ships recently brought to this country by escaping Cuban exiles.

The Cuban Government through the Czechoslovakian Ambassador requested the help of the State Department in getting these ships returned to Cuba. We complied with this request, and the instructions to the U.S. attorney followed.

The attorney representing the American claimants has advised me that his client will surrender any right to sell these ships. They are going to do everything possible, however, to convince the court and the State Department that these ships should not be returned to Castro.

I have just been advised that the Cuban Revolutionary Council, comprised of leaders of many of the Cuban refugee groups in this country, also are intervening in this suit. They intend to urge that these ships not be returned to Cuba and that any future vessels, planes, or other vital materials which come into the possession of the United States not be returned to that Communist government.

Exiles who came over on these vessels and others have stated they were used to show visiting Soviet military officials and other Communist visitors around installations in Cuba. The exiles also point out that these ships and all others at Castro's disposal are constantly being used to track down escaping refugees. The ships contain gun emplacements for .50 caliber machineguns and 20-millimeter cannon. Their military capacity is undisputable.

In light of the recent announcement by the Soviets of their military pact with Cuba and in light of the information I have presented to the Senate and that many of you already know concerning the presence of military troops in Cuba, it is incredible that our State Department should attempt to return to Cuba ships or vessels that may be used against exiles, against other Latin American countries, or for any other purpose Castro sees fit.

This is not a question of whether or not the United States should attack Cuba. This is merely a question of whether or not our Government can morally and legally justify returning weapons or potential weapons to Castro to be used to increase his power and to spread his influence.

These two ships are important not just in and of themselves. This may be an opportunity for us to prevent the return in the future of planes, vessels, or other vital goods to the Castro regime. Our Government has stated that its policy is to isolate Cuba, keep up a relentless economic pressure and allow internal forces to build to the point where the Castro regime could be overthrown. This policy will be difficult to carry out under any circumstances. It will be impossible ever to overthrow or curb Castroism if we insist upon sending back to him ships which can be used to suppress the Cuban people and for military adventures.

We are ignoring the most blatant violations of the Monroe Doctrine in Cuba. We have been unable to secure any compensation for millions of dollars of American property seized by Castro. We have not made any effort to prevent thousands of tons of Russian military weapons and thousands of Communist troops from reaching Cuba. We have even permitted ships belonging to our NATO allies to be used to deliver vital goods and equipment to Castro. Now, instead of doing everything we can to block the return of two ships equipped with machinegun and cannon emplace-

ments, the United States has aligned itself against the Cuban Revolutionary Council and has taken up in a Federal court Castro's claims for a return of the ships.

This is not just a matter of fighting fire with fire. These ships are being held to satisfy a judgment against the Republic of Cuba which was issued after full legal proceedings and which was sustained on appeal to Florida's highest court. The Castro government was given the same rights to defend itself against this judgment which any American citizen would have and was represented by counsel of its choice. The sheriff of Monroe County in Florida is acting in full compliance with the previous judgment of the State court and consistently with previous State court rulings on the liability of Cuban property to execution in satisfaction of this judgment.

I just cannot understand what induced our State Department to intervene in this matter, or on what basis the Attorney General agreed to press this claim for return of the ships to this Communist regime. One irony in this situation is that I have been pleading for months with Justice Department officials to intervene in proceedings in which the civil rights of Americans were involved and in which local sheriffs were violating constitutional guarantees. These pleas have been turned down any number of times. It is incredible that the Attorney General would be ready and willing to intervene to protect Communist rights and refuse to intervene to protect the constitutional and human rights of our fellow Americans.

It is not appropriate for any Senator to try to interfere with the course of private litigation. But this is not a matter of adjudicating private rights. The litigants have assured me that in the national interest they will waive any claim they have for the sale of these two ships. I commend them for this decision since it eliminates any private considerations in the disposition of this case. The sole issue now is whether the United States is going to send valuable and militarily useful ships back to Cuba. In my judgment every consideration of our national interest requires a rejection of any such course of action.

We should be keeping other such ships and military equipment from being delivered to Cuba, not returning equipment like this which comes into our possession. We should be doing everything possible to insist upon the cooperation of our NATO allies in our embargo of Cuba, instead of demonstrating the weakness and inconsistency in our own policies. We should be joining on the side of the Cuban Revolutionary Council in its efforts to bring freedom to Cuba, instead of carrying out the wishes of the Communist regime which menaces the peace and security of the Western Hemisphere.

I have pleaded with the Justice Department to intervene in other cases to protect human rights in America. I plead with them to intervene in this case only if they are prepared to protect human rights in Cuba. I hope the

United States will reverse its position in this litigation and stand side by side with the Cuban Revolutionary Council in its efforts to overthrow Castrolism.

OAS INVESTIGATION OF RED ARMS SHIPMENTS TO CUBA

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the Communist shipments of so-called technicians, arms, and other unidentifiable materials and manpower creates, in my judgment, an additional threat to peace in the Western Hemisphere.

For this reason, I have suggested that not just the United States unilaterally, but the Organization of American States, investigate and take any necessary action in the Cuban situation.

I ask unanimous consent to have a brief statement which I made on the subject printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OAS INVESTIGATION OF RED ARMS SHIPMENTS TO CUBA—STATEMENT BY SENATOR WILEY

The Communists repeatedly have threatened peace in the Western Hemisphere by the shipment of arms to the Castro regime. By past experience, we know that Cuba attempts to export communism elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere.

The Organization of American States (OAS), therefore, has a fundamental responsibility for investigating and taking action against this menace to peace.

The OAS, too, I believe, could well: (1) Redefine its policy on such threatening actions; (2) determine more effective measures against export of communism and aggression from Cuba to the Latin American Nations; and (3) reexpress a warning to the European-Asian Communist countries against further arms shipments invasion of the Western Hemisphere.

The cause of peace in the Western Hemisphere, I believe, also could be effectively served if efforts were made—both by the United States and OAS—to provide the OAS with a peace fleet, to patrol waters of the Western Hemisphere. The assignment of the necessary ships and manpower for such a purpose would be a sound investment in security.

Under the auspices of OAS, a flotilla of peace would: (1) Curb "gunrunning" and other violations by the Cuban Government; (2) give greater strength, prestige, and effectiveness to the OAS, itself; and (3) stand as a guardian against threats to security in the Western Hemisphere.

Generally, the Latin American nations are making a determined effort to make economic progress—to establish political stability—and to more effectively meet the day-to-day needs of their people.

The presence of military threats—as well as the stirring up of revolutionary activity—against these nations—represents not only a serious threat to peace; but, as well, may seriously retard economic progress—by requiring greater defense forces by these nations.

THE CHEESE INDUSTRY

Mr. WILEY. I have just again returned from a visit to the State of Wisconsin. In the course of my visit I had an opportunity to learn something about the cheese industry, which I feel is significant enough to bring to the attention of the U.S. Senate.

I doubt that the average American knows the difference between American blue cheese and Roquefort.

The difference is this: The American blue cheese is made from cow's milk, while Roquefort is made from sheep's milk. I am sure that further explanation should be given for the following reasons:

The basic fundamentals of the manufacturing of blue cheese are essentially the same. Just as the French add culture and rennet to sheep's milk, American cheesemakers add the same ingredients to cow's milk to produce the curd.

In both France and the United States the whey is drained off and the curd is poured into the hoops.

American heating facilities have approximately the same temperatures, air currents, and humidity as the limestone caves of Roquefort, France.

These conditions encourage the growth of roquefortii which is otherwise known as Penicillium roquefortii, which is the agent used in blue cheese to develop the characteristic color and piquant flavor. Most American blue cheese is aged even longer than Roquefort, usually 90 days, and in some cases as long as 150 days.

It is interesting to note that the primary achievement in American production methods has been a quality control program which has assured uniformity in flavor and texture within the brand. Thanks to American ingenuity, the American blue cheese can be bought by every American at supermarket dairy counters. It is also true that American blue cheese is today the most popular blue mold cheese in the country.

In view of the fact that the American blue cheese is made under the finest manufacturing conditions and under pure American laboratory techniques which the United States has successfully developed to a high point of biological control, it is obvious that with all the know-how and genius that have been instilled into the manufacture of blue cheese, we have a product that is truly one to be enthusiastic about.

Now the reason I am bringing the entire subject to the attention of the U.S. Senate is that, for some reason, which is probably based completely on prejudice and contrary to the facts, certain retailers in the country have felt it is necessary to label the American blue cheese as Roquefort in order to sell the cheese.

During the years, I have frequently been privileged with the opportunity to taste our Wisconsin blue cheese and I can honestly say that, with respect to the taste and quality, I am personally satisfied that Wisconsin is manufacturing blue cheese which is equal to, if not superior to, Roquefort cheese made anywhere in the world.

I say this with all humility but nevertheless I say it because it is the truth and should be told to the public.

Accordingly, I have a suggestion which I would like to present which I think will do much to encourage the sale of American blue cheese, and which will set straight in the minds of Mr. and Mrs. America, the fact that American blue cheese is of terrific quality and taste.

It has now graduated with the degree of magna cum laude in the minds of the finest gourmets in America, namely the average housewives, and accordingly with this accolade I think it is now time for the people generally to discontinue the name of Roquefort when we are talking about American blue cheese and to actively use the American blue cheese title with all the respect, consideration, and dignity that this cheese has presently acquired.

PROPOSAL FOR LASTING PEACE

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, shortly after former President Herbert Hoover gave his now world-famous address out in Iowa proposing the establishment of a Council of Free Nations within the membership of the United Nations but designed to undertake tasks and to achieve results beyond the capacity of the U.N., I wrote him a letter congratulating him upon his birthday and commending him for his constructive and imaginative proposal. In acknowledging my letter, Mr. Hoover stated that he had received over 5,000 pieces of mail—letters, telegrams, editorials, columns, radio-TV commentaries, and postcards—expressing approval of his proposal and manifesting support for its implementation. Mr. Hoover also expressed the hope that on some subsequent occasion he might have the opportunity and be able to take the time to discuss his suggestion in additional detail.

Of course, since then Mr. Hoover has had a serious operation and along with many millions of other Americans I rejoice in the progress reports emanating from his hospital which indicate recovery is both certain and steady. Even so, however, it may be some time before this great American again has the energy and the opportunity to share his thinking on this useful proposal with his fellow citizens throughout the world. Fortunately, this fact has not prevented many thoughtful Americans from commenting upon it and from endorsing its potentiality. I have noted many editorials in the Nation's press and I have read many statements supporting the Hoover concept of a Council of Free Nations as they have appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Support for the proposal appears to be steadily expanding both in size and in significance. I rejoice in these encouraging signs.

Mr. President, two recent editorials supporting the Council of Free Nations proposal have come to my attention and I ask that they be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point. The first is from the pen of W. Earl Hall, editor of the Mason City Globe-Gazette of Mason City, Iowa, and the second is by Robert D. Lusk, editor-publisher of the Daily Plainsman, published in Huron, S. Dak.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Mason City Globe-Gazette, Mason City, Iowa] *Editorial*—Hoover's Proposal for Lasting Peace. Sitting in on the dedication of the Hoover Library at West Branch Friday gave us a distinct feeling that we were witnessing a bit of important history in the making.